As the American troops retreated to the safety of the Watchungs, the wounded were taken by wagon through a mountain pass that soon became known as The Bloody Gap because of the number of casualties.

Bloody Gap today is New Providence Road, where it passes along the western edge of Seeley's Pond. According to the Hessian Capt. Frederick von Muenchhausen, 37 wagons were counted carrying the American wounded back to the heights. British Capt. John André wrote at the time, "We could see the wagons ascending the mountain, and could judge the steepness of the ascent by the frequent halts they made."

Protecting the five mountain gaps in the Watchungs was vital to the survival of the American troops. Gen. Washington issued orders to his generals to guard the five passes: Lord Stirling(Major General William Alexander) at the Westfield Gap, Brig. Gen. Samuel H. Parsons and Brig. Gen. James Varnum at the Scotch Plains-Brown Town Gap; Major General Benjamin Lincoln at the two gaps from Quibble Town; Maj. Gen. Adam Stephen and Brig. Gen. William Woodford's Brigade at the hills as far as Steel's Gap; Major Gen. John Sullivan at the rear and center between Stirling and Parsons, and Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Green at the rear and center of Lincoln and Stephen.

With these defenses in place, the British realized there was little likelihood they would be able to force Washington from his mountain stronghold. The British offensive was stifled.

In frustration and rage the British plundered and burned the entire countryside, camping overnight in areas of Westfield(Willow Grove Road/Rahway Avenue and Grove Street to Central Avenue) and in homes and stores in the village. By 9 a.m. the next morning, the British columns marched out of Westfield by the roads closest to their camps(Rahway and Central Avenues) to Rahway (via Grand and Rahway Avenues), where they camped on the 27th on the southside of the Rahway River.

American Light Horse under Brig. Gen. Charles Scott with Morgan's Rifle Corps pursued their rear flanks with two officers and sergeant of the riflemen taken.

The trials and hardships both to the American military and civilian population of New Jersey were rewarded, with the British leaving the State on June 30, 1777. There was great rejoicing as the entire country celebrated its first anniversary of Independence.